

Toroidal Sector Type Beta Ray Spectrometer

SCV/AB-22-1-25/26

tested by means of an Agfa Texe-R X-ray film, and with the isotopes Th(B+C) and Cs¹³⁷. According to the preceding Cs¹³⁷ measurements, the line half-width was about 3-4 %, and the luminous intensity ~ 2,5 %. These properties are shown by all ordinary lenses. The spectrometer under consideration has some new, valuable features: 1) As measurements have shown, there is no magnetic field at the points where the source and the detector are. 2) Operation of the spectrometer requires very low current intensities, not more than 3 Amps. 3) The design does not call for lenses separating electrons from positrons. This, and especially the first property, permits to investigate the $\beta-\gamma$, $e^-\gamma$, and e^-e^- -coincidences with this spectrometer. The equipment needed is already under construction at the Institute, and is being adjusted. There are 3 figures and 1 reference, 0 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernykh issledovaniy Vengerskoy Akademii nauk
(Institute of Nuclear Research of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences)

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Szalay, S., Berehnyi, D. SOV/48-22-7-23/26

TITLE: Toroidal Sector Type Beta Ray Spectrometer (β -pektrometr toroidal'no-sektor'nogo tipa)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya fizicheskaya, 1958,
Vol. 22, № 7, pp. 877-878 (SSSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a brief note concerning the toroidal spectrometer constructed at the Institute of Nuclear Research of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, the first communication having been made in reference 1. The focusing principle is given. The toroidal coil core is a ring divided into 42 segments by means of 42 gaps with parallel walls. The pole lines at the electron entrance and exit are curved. A spherical lens aberration was avoided through an appropriate design. The magnet coil embraces the core segments in such a way that the gaps for the passage of the electrons remain free. The whole spectrometer is placed in a vacuum chamber. On the one side of the spectrometer, at the axis of symmetry, there is the sourceholder, on the other side, situated symmetrically, is the anthracene crystal which is connected to the photomultiplier cathode. The focusing properties were

Card 1/2

BERENYI, D.

✓ Calculations concerning the difficulties of producing controlled fusion energy. Sándor Szalay and Dénes Berényi, Magyar Tudományos Akad. Mat. et Növ. Osztályának Közleménye 8, 345-387 (1958). The feasibility of thermonuclear reactors and their parameters are discussed. The conclusion is that the production of continuous, regulated, and economic thermonuclear energy is extremely difficult at the present time. If one considers extreme high de (0.1 g./cm.) one obtains such high radiation losses that the crit. dimensions necessary for equil. are prohibitively large. At the plasma is used in recent expts., the radiation losses are lower but the production of fusion energy is even lower. Disregarding for a moment the difficulties of obtaining extremely high equil. temps. and controlled production, a thermonuclear reactor could be planned by using low plasma de which would have long life and fusion would not occur explosively. The extremely large vol. for low de, however, is a big difficulty. If it is not possible to produce controlled fusion energy, the authors consider the conditions to obtain at least detectable effects. The limit of detection is 400 f.c.s. (c./s.), this condition has not been established yet. B. Rona

3
463c
463d
1-R3

PMD

Berenyi, D.

GEOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY

Feldrajci Ertesito. Recurrent Feature: Documentation
Vol. 7, no. 3, 1958

Discussion on crop climate. p. 341.

Monthly List of East European Acquisitions (EMAI), IIC, Vol 8, No. 2,
February 1959, inclass.

HUNGARY/Nuclear Physics - Structure and Properties of Nuclei

c-4

Abs Jour : Ref Zhar - Fizika, No 5, 1959, № 10081

Author : Berenyi Denes

Inst : -

Title : Theory of Beta Decay and Experimental Investigations of the Spectra of Forbidden Transitions.

Orig Pub : Magyar fiz. folyoirat, 1958, 6, № 3, 251-259

Abstract : Survey article, devoted to the possibility of determining a variant of beta interaction from experimental investigations of the spectra of forbidden beta transitions. Starting with an analysis of the experimental data the author concludes that the most probable are the S, T and V, A variants.

Card : 1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R000204800038-6

REPORT, No.

1956, No. 1. "Outline and "Synopsis" of the first part of

Vol. 10, No. 4, Jul/Aug. 1956

TECHNICAL

SCIENCE

Pulp and, Surgery

See: West European accession, Vol. 4, No. 2, Feb. 1957

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11. **1970-1971**
1970-1971 was a year of significant growth and change for the University. The enrollment increased from 10,000 to 11,000. Major construction projects were completed, including the new Academic Building, the new Library, and the new Student Center. The University also began offering more courses and programs, resulting from recommendations made by the Curriculum Committee. The University also began offering more courses and programs, resulting from recommendations made by the Curriculum Committee.

BERENYI, D.

BERENYI, D. - Planting soya in strips. p. 5, Vol. 11, no. 13, July 1956 -
Magyar Mezogazdasag, Budapest, Hungary

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6, No. 4 - April 1957

BERENYI, JR. B.; SZALAY, S.

Thermonuclear nucleus and the hydrogen bomb. p. 145. Vol. 6, No. 5
Sept. 1956. FIZIKAI SZEMLE. Budapest, Hungary.

SOURCE: East European List, (EAL) Library of Congress Vol. 6, No. 1
January 1956.

BERENYL, B.

L. V. Groshev, I. S. Shapiro, and K. Siegbahn's Comprehensive Monographs on Atomic Nucleus Spectroscopy; a book review. p. 67.
(MAGYAR FIZIKAI FOLYOIRAT, Vol. 4, no. 6, 1950. Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EIAL) IV, Vol. 9, no. 9, Sep. 1957. Unci.

BEDENYI, J.; BENEZ, I.

Some vacuum-technical solutions and experiences in the construction of a
beta spectrometer. p. 553.
(MAGYAR FIZIKAI POLYOIRAT, Vol. II, no. 6, 1956, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 5, no. 9, Sep. 1957. Incl.

HUNGARY / Cultivated Plants. Technical, Oleaceous, Sugar Bearing M-6
Plants.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 13, 1958, No. 58699

considered during the vegetation period and during October-March, before the vegetation period. The need for moisture in beets increases from March to July. A smaller amount of precipitation and less heat is required (in Hungary) for each weight unit in the crop, when the yield increases. The author considers 210-240 mm as an optimum amount of precipitation for beet crops during the period May-July; the June temperature should be equal to 20° on the average. A formula expressing the dependence of the crop on the temperature, precipitation and the amount of the sunshine is given. -- N. I. Orlovskiy

Card 2/2

HUNGARY / Cultivated Plants. Technical, Oleaceous, Sugar Bearing M-6
Plants.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biologiya, No 13, 1958, No. 58699

Author : Berenyi, Denes
Inst : Debrecen University
Title : Interrelation Between the Yield of Sugar Beet and
Meteorological Factors

Orig Pub : Acta Univ. debrecen., 1956 (1957), 3, No 2, 229-249

Abstract : Temperature and precipitation were taken into
consideration as parts of meteorological elements.
The effect of precipitation was the most important.
The study of the above interrelations was conducted
by means of the correlation method, as well as by
using the method of confrontation of yields during
both the most and least favorable years during the
period 1924-1938. The meteorological elements were

Card 1/2

BERENYI, D.

Bela Bell's A troposzfera eghajlata Magyarorszag folott (Climate of the Troposphere over Hungary); a book review. p. 184.
IDOJARAS. Budapest. Vol. 59, no. 3, May/June 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL), LC, Vol. 5, No. 2
February 1956

BERENYI, D.

Gamma-ray spectroscopy. p. 167 FIZIKAI SZEMLE (Eotvos Lorand
Fizikai Tarsulat) Budapest. Vol. 5, no. 6 , Dec. 1955

Source: EEAL - LC Vol 5. No. 10 Oct. 1956

BEPÉNYI, Dániel

Hungary

^{A 17}
 Observation of unusual radioactivity in rainwater collected
 in Debrecen from April 22 to December 31, 1952. Sándor
 Szalay and Dénes Berényi, Magyar Tudományos Akad.
 mat. & fiz. Folyóiratok Olddíszek Köteteknyei 5, No. 2,
 89-101(1955).—Rainwater was concd. and the activity
 measured in standard flat glass containers, with a thin
 window Geiger-Müller counter. The geometry was 12.0%.
⁴
 UX₄ was used as a β -standard. A Pb shield, 4 cm. thick,
 prevented the γ -rays from entering the Geiger-Müller tube.
 The collected samples showed at certain times a considerable
 increase in radioactivity, which could be correlated
 with the detonation of atom bombs in Nevada, May and
 June, Montebello, October, and Marshall Islands in Novem-
 ber, 1952. Without having any precise information, it was
 surmised that the latter was a H bomb. The radioactivity
 followed for a long time, showed several half-lives. S. and
 B. suggest that they are due to fission products, from the
 chain reaction, which started the bomb. The av. intensity
 of the radioactivity was 10^{-11} c. in rainwater fallen on a
 surface of 0.02 sq. cm. From the time of observation, in-
 tensity of the radioactivity, and the distance from the site
 of detonation, S. and B. attempted to calc. the velocity of
 wind and the uniform distribution of radioactivity in the
 atm. E. Róna

Reentry

551.513 : 551.594.14

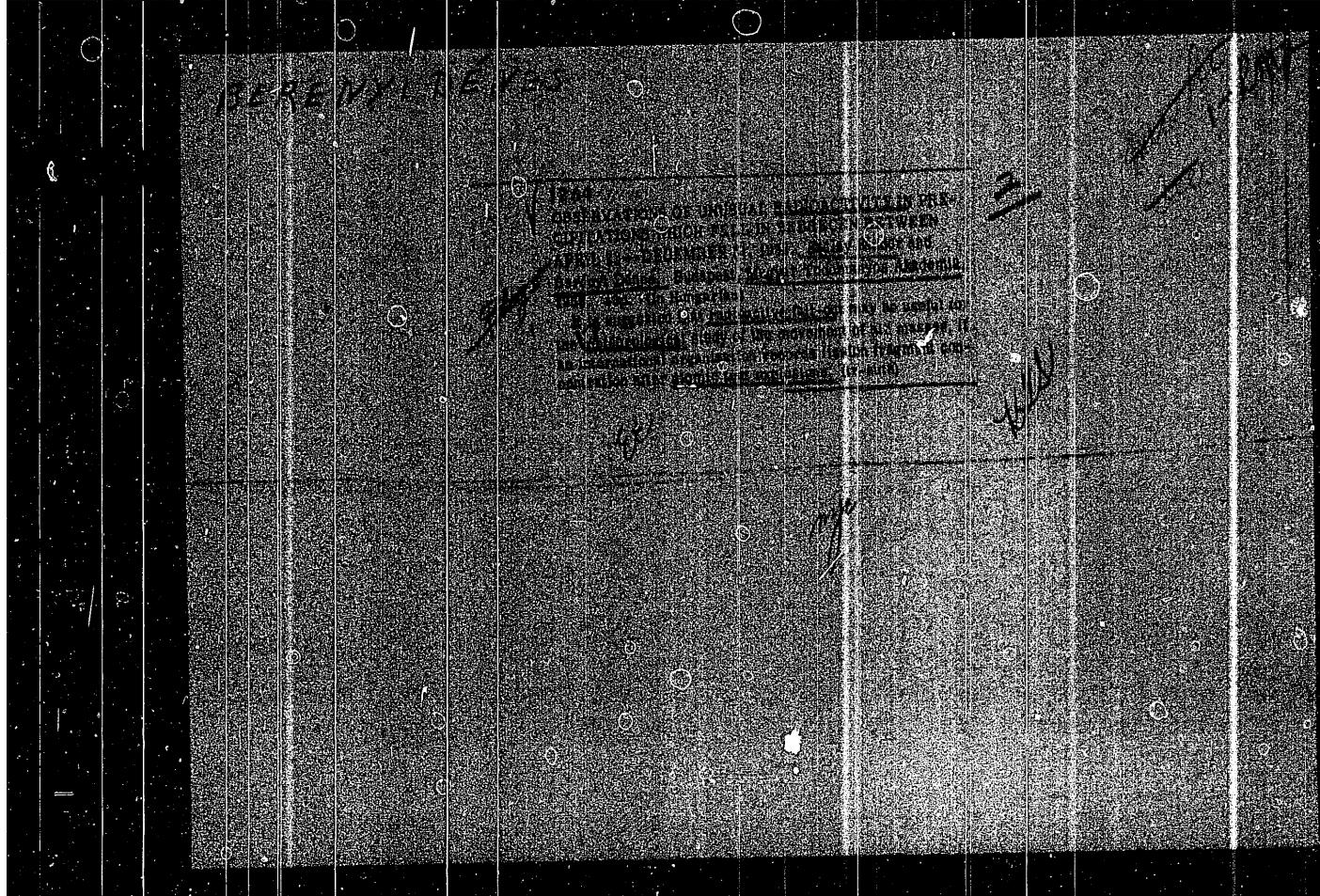
✓ 1019. Unusual radioactivity observed in the atmosphere. A spherical pseudomolecule in Debrecen (Hungary) between April 22-Dec. 31, 1952. A. SZALAY AND D. HEMINYI. *Acta phys. Hungar.*, 5, No. 1, p. 14 (1955).

The authors investigated by means of an end-window /-counter tube equipment the activity of precipitation fallen in Debrecen between April 22 and December 31, 1952. At times the precipitations showed radioactivity, which proved to be due to fission products deriving from atomic explosions. These anomalous activities, with a lag of a few days, were in correlation of time with the atomic explosions published during the same period. The order of magnitude of the activity calculated for a precipitation of an area of 1/500 m² was 10^{-11} Curie. Calculating this figure to the whole surface of earth it

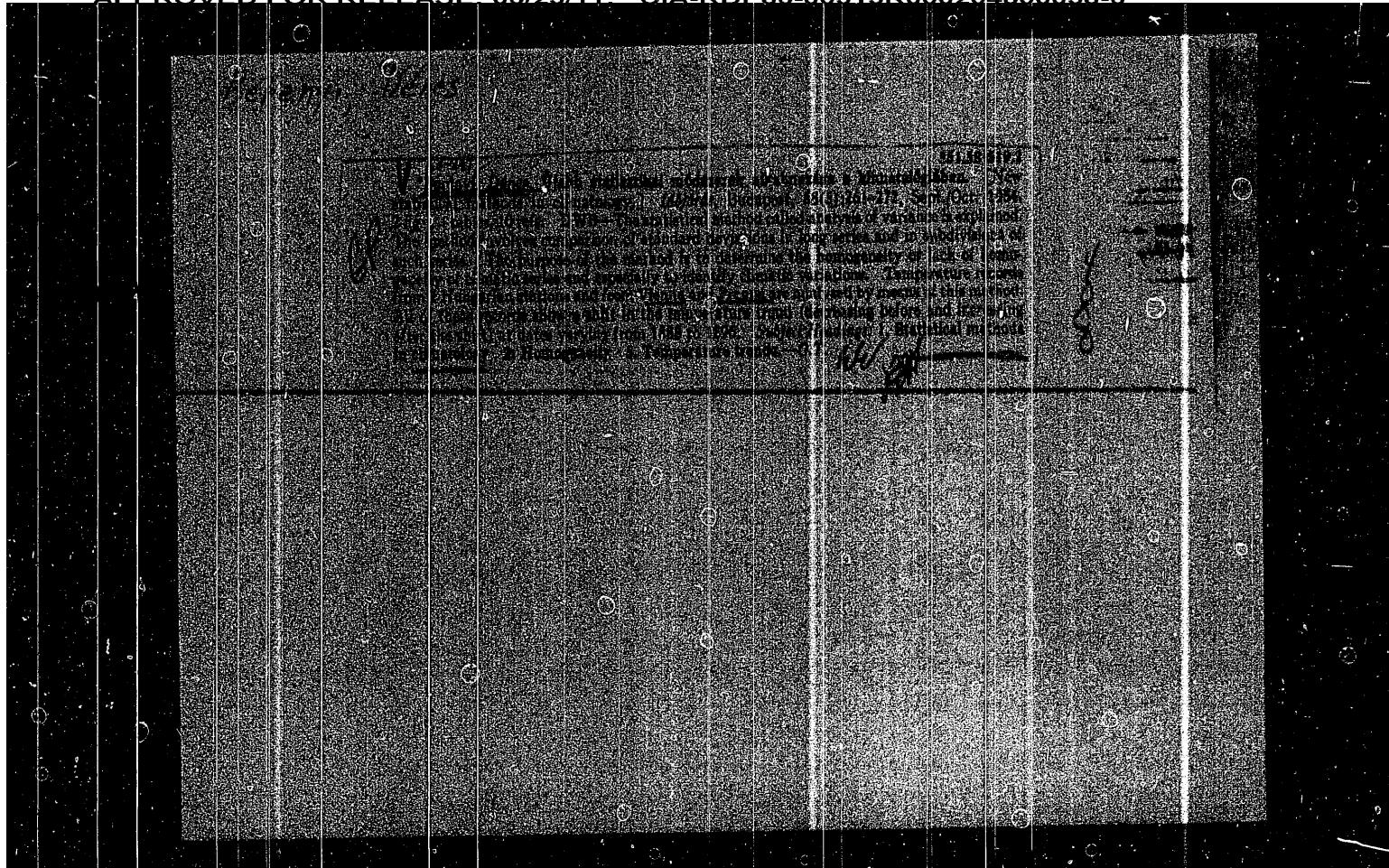
appears obvious that this activity refers to the average value of activity of the whole surface or possibly of the northern hemisphere of the earth rather than to the activity of air masses incidentally drifted here. It appears from the investigations that by using an equipment of adequate sensitivity the fission products of an atom bomb may be registered even at very considerable distances. The authors are of the opinion that by systematic and internationally organized observations of air masses to which activity had been imparted by way of atomic explosions or in any other way, the problems of general circulation, the movement of air masses and their interchange between the two hemispheres could be most efficiently studied and thereby the solution of the most recent problems of meteorology approached.

*Re Me
MGT*

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BIRKBY, D.

"Remarks on the Annual Averages of Several Years of rainfall", I. M.C.
(IDOMAPAS, Vol. 57, No. 4, Nov./Dec. 1953, La Plata, Uruguay)

SG: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EAI), EC, Vol. 4,
No. 1, Jan. 1959, Incl.

BERENYI, D.

"The Weather and Agricultural Production in the Mirror of Today's Science".
p.65, (IDOJARS, Vol. 57, No. 2, Mar./ Apr. 1953, Budapest, Hungary).

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, L. C., Vol.2, No.11, Nov. 1953
Uncl.

BERENYI, D.

yes(2)

Meteorological Abst.

Vol. 4 No. 6

June 1953

Meteorological
Observations and Instruments

4.6-29

551.501.1(02)

Berényi, Dénes. Útmutatás a meteorológiai megfigyelésekre. [Instructions for meteorological observation.] Időjárás, 50(5/6):188-189, May/June 1952. DWB—Review of the third, enlarged edition of the Hungarian Meteorological Institute's official "Instructions." The first edition was issued in 1941, the second in 1945. In the new edition, additions were made to the section containing instructions for the observation of rainfall, and instructions for observation of soil condition have been included. The manual is based on international standards with some modifications on account of peculiar conditions in Hungary. *Subject Headings:* 1. Instruction for observers 2. Observers manuals.—G.T.

BERENYI, DEVES

Meteorological Abst.
Vol. 5 No. 1
Jan. 1954
Part I
Works of Special
Interest

✓ 5.1-1 851.5.61(02) 551.582(4.39.1)
Aujeszky, László; Berényi, Deves and Bell, Kála, *Mezőgazdasági meteorológia; Az agrometeorológiai ismeretek könyve*. [Agricultural meteorology; an agrometeorological handbook.] Budapest, Akadémiai Kiadó, 1954. 550 p., 300 illus., refs. **DLC**—This text is intended for the general reading public, the college student and the research scientist as well. It comprises a useful handbook of meteorology, climatology and their agricultural applications, especially for those working on Central European crop ecology. In Pt. 1 (p. 15-271) basic information on meteorological elements, meteorological research, atmospheric dynamics, climatology and world climate is presented in a clear and analytical manner. A special section deals with the climate of Hungary (illustrated with numerous climatic charts). Pt. 2 (p. 275-417) deals with atmospheric phenomena and climatic factors from the point of view of their effect on the development of plants; with weather requirements of plants at various stages of their development, with microclimate and with the utilization of meteorological information for agricultural purposes. Pt. 3 (p. 421-541) contains data on the ecology of 17 principal crops grown in Hungary. It also includes a chapter on the dependence of growing climate on soil properties and one on forest climate. The use of this extensive study as a reference book is facilitated by a subject index. *Subject Headings:* 1. Meteorology 2. Climate of Hungary 3. Agricultural meteorology 4. Plant ecology 5. Textbooks 6. Hungary.—G.T.

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FERENYI, D.

AMS/A+B

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES OF

JUL 1951

2.7-8
Ferenyi, Dines. További vizsgálatok az időjárás elemek hibásított kapcsolatokról. [Additional investigation on the correlation of meteorological elements.] Időjárás, 53(11-12):318-354, Nov-Dec. 1949. 7 tables, 6 refs., equations. French summary p. 405. MH-BH--Chapters IV-VII of an article on the theory and practice of correlating pressure, temperature, etc. between various months or various years, where long series of records exist. Examples are given from records at Budapest, Stockholm, Berlin, Moscow, Vienna, Paris, etc. Subject Heading: Correlations. -M.R.

ABR-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

2x2+

ROMANIA

AGARBICEANU, I., Corresponding Member of the Academy of the Romanian
People's Republic; BALINTI, C.; THODOROCU, G.; CHILANGEL, M.

Bucharest, Comunicările Academiei Republicii Populare Române,
Vol. XIII, No 12, 1963, pp 1051-1053

"Elements Present in Solid Suspensions of the Atmosphere."
(Report presented at the meeting of 29 June 1963.)

(4)

BERENYI, Bela, az orvostudomanyok kandidatusa, egyetemi docens

"Dental pathology" by Sandor Boros. Reviewed by Bela Berenyi.
Magy tud 70 no.2:151 F '63.

1. Kozponti Stomatologial Intezet.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 9 Vol 13/2 Surgery August 59

4390. PLASTIC GRAFT FOR TREATMENT OF HABITUAL DISLOCATION OF THE LOWER JAW - Kunststoffimplantat zur Behebung der habitualen Unterkieferluxation - Berényi B. and Gyenes W. Stomatol. Univ.-Klin., Budapest - ÖST. Z. STOMAT. 1958, 55/3 (135-140) Illus. 6
When conservative treatment has failed, extracapsular surgery is recommended for treatment of habitual mandibular dislocation. The elevation preventing the protrusion of the head before the tuberculum articulare can be made of plastic.

(IX, 19*)

PASTINSZKY, Istvan, dr.; BERENYI, Bela, dr.

Stomatological syndromatology. Fogorv. szemle 47 no.10;305-311
Oct 54.

1. A Magyar Nephadsereg Nu. Szolgatalanak kozlemenye.
(MOUTH, in various dis.
manifest. of various synd.)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R000204800038-6

BERENYI, B. 1947

"Trends in Preventive Dentistry."

Fogorvosi Szemel, Budapest, 1947, 40/8(225-239)
Abst: Exc. Med. IV, Vol. 11, No. 4, p. 460

BERENYI, B.

Dr. Gyorgy Kovacs (1900-1965). Foggyvar, szercse 58 no. 16;
315-316 0 '65.

BIRRENYI, Alajos, dr.

Modern hygienic garbage disposal and public health requirements.
Nepegeszsegugy 38 no.1-2:41-45 Jan-Feb 57.

1. Allami kozegeszsegugyi felugyelo.
(SANITATION
garbage disposal, pub. health requirements (Hun))

VARDAY, Gyorgy, dr.; BICZOK, Imre; OCSVAR, Rezso; LANTOS, Zoltan; SZIMELY, Karoly; BERENYI, Akos, dr.; FEHER, Gyula; GALLI, Laszlo; BAKOS, Laszlo; CZIGLLINA, Vilmos; GABOS, Gyorgy; SZILAGYI, Gyula; RONAI, Andras; KOVACS, Gyorgy; BACHMANN, Alfred; STEGMULLER, Jozsef; RETHATI, Laszlo; NAGY, Zoltan.

Hydrological questions of the construction industry in Hungary.
Hidrologiai kozlony 36 no.3:169-170 Je'56.

1. "Hidrologiai Kozlony" szerkeszto bizottsagi tagja (for Galli).
2. "Hidrologiai Kozlony" felelos szerkesztoje (for Kovacs).

Moskva, Jeni; BRIGAND, Lazar

Extensive utilization of other targets in the food industry, based
Upon 19 no. 11: 316-353 N 164.

1. Institute of Food Industry Economics and Organization, address:
2. Editorial board member, "Independent" newspaper (Soviet).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R000204800038-6

PLESHKOVA, S.A.; BERENTSVEYG, Yu.M.; OSIPYANTS, L.P.; RATNER, M.M.;
STEFANOVICH, G.P. (Sverdlovsk).

Care of patients suffering from diseases with a protracted
course. Zdrav. Ros. Feder. 7 no.9:16-18 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

DENSHCHIKOV, M.T.; RYLINK, S.S.; ZHVIRBLYANSKAYA, A.YU.; MOISEYEVA, V.P.;
HERENTSEYG, I.A.; BOBIKOV, Ye.V.

Role of diacetyl on the vitality of sedimentary brewers' yeasts.
Trudy TSentr.nauch.-issl.inst.piv., bezalk.i vin.prom.no.11:16-27 '63.
(MIRA 17:9)

BERENTSVEYG, B.V.

Greater volumes of earthwork using hydromechanical methods. Mekh.
trud.rab. 9 no.12:22-24 D '55. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Zamestitel' glavnogo inzhenera Kuybyshevskogo upravleniya
Gidromekhanizatsii.
(Hydraulic engineering) (Earthwork)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R000204800038-6

MIROSHNICHENKO, Yu.P.; KONOVALOV, V.I.; BERENTS, Yu.Ya.

Field investigation of the cooling of a well bore and measures
for preventing corrosion of underground equipment, Neft, khoz.
42 no.7:42-45 Jl '64. (MIRA 17:8)

L 17620-66 EWT(n)/EWP(j)/T DJ/RM

ACC NR: AP6007673

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/003/004/004

INVENTOR: Berents, L. I.; Gavrilyuk, A. D.; Derbarendiker, A. D.; Vinner, G. G.; Abramovich, S. Sh.; Novosartov, G. T.; Novichenkov, A. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Preparative method for hydraulic fluids. Class 23, No. 178439

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 3, 1966, 44

TOPIC TAGS: hydraulic fluid, petroleum base hydraulic fluid, antiwear additive, antioxidant additive

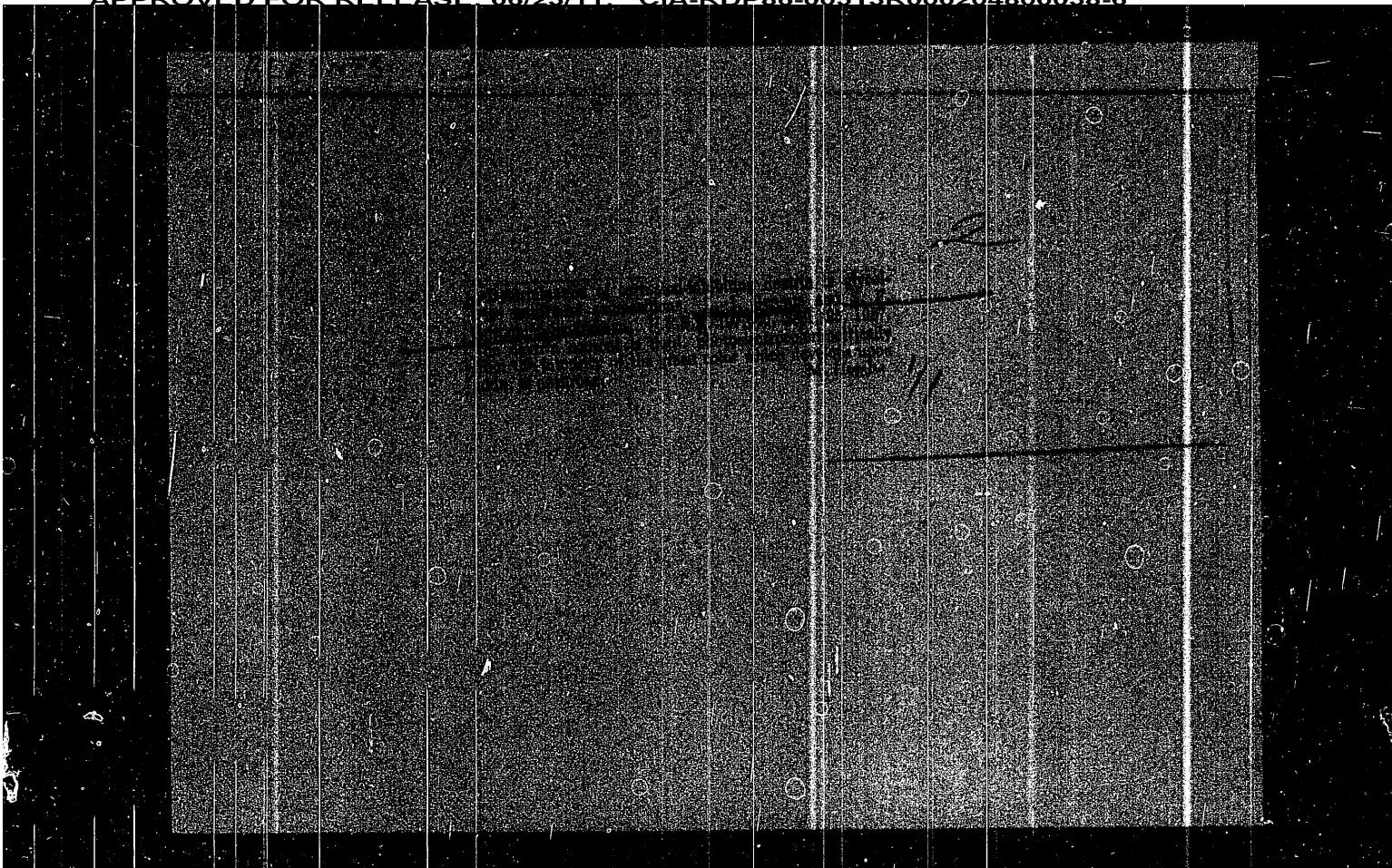
ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a preparative method for petroleum base hydraulic fluid containing antiwear and antioxidant additives. The residual fraction of transformer oil, with a viscosity of 10.3—10.5 cs at 50C, is used as the petroleum base. Ethylpolysiloxane liquid^{1/2} (mol. wt., 1500—1700) or a composition of Sovol, diphenylamine and Ionol are used as the additives. [BO]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 21Nov64/ ATD PRESS: 600

Card 1/1 m/s

UDC: 621.892.86:621.225

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R000204800038-6

Desulfurizing benzines, ligroins and Diesel fuels.
L. I. Berent, N. V. Reshov and M. A. Karanovskaya
*Hull Med. 301, T. R. S. S., Classe 11, 1942, No. 3, 1-
11-18.* Bauxites of various U. S. S. R. regions can remove
active S compounds from petroleum fuels. The process is
performed at 300-400°, with subsequent regeneration of
bauxite by air blowing. G. M. Kosolapoff.

ASH-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SECOND LEVEL

THIRD LEVEL

FOURTH LEVEL

FIFTH LEVEL

SIXTH LEVEL

SEVENTH LEVEL

EIGHTH LEVEL

NINTH LEVEL

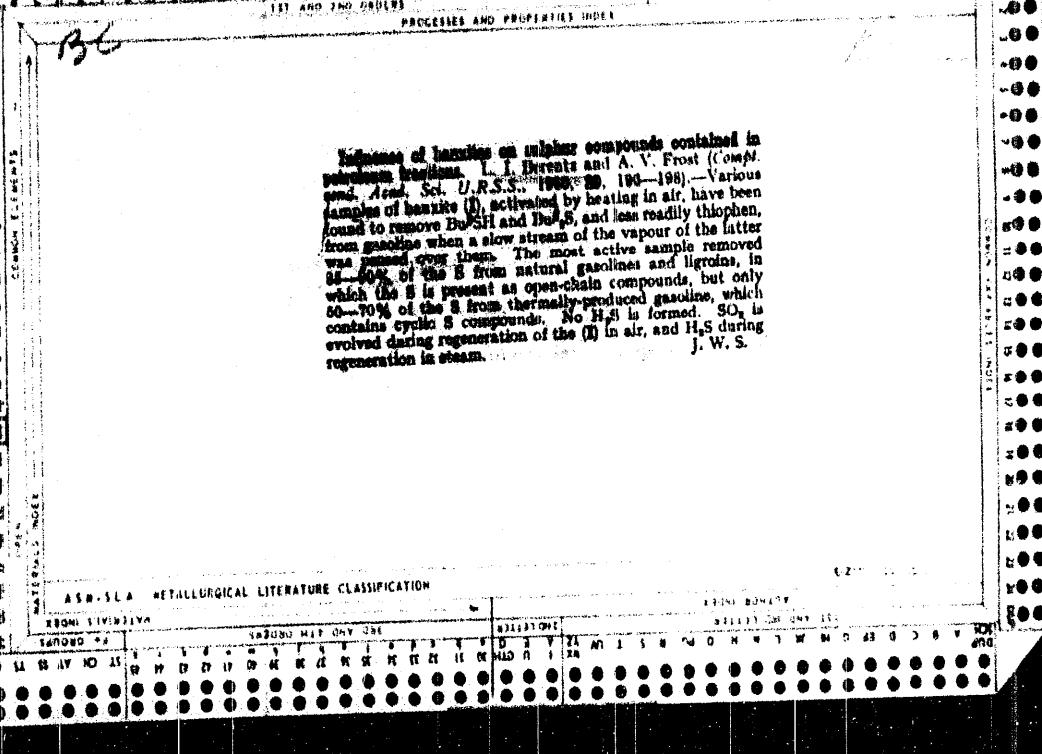
TENTH LEVEL

LEADERSHIP

CONFIDENTIAL

REF ID: A

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R000204800038-6



The cracking velocity of narrow petroleum fractions and
of their mixtures. L. I. Berents. *Bull. acad. sci. U. R. S. S.*, Classe sci. (phys.) 1940, No. 9, 99-108; *Chem. Zentralbl.* 1941, II, 138.—The cracking of petroleum fractions 187-
202 and 246.5-71° and of their mixts. in various propor-
tions was studied. A 50% increase in the degree of crack-
ing decreased the reaction velocity. This is attributed to
the hindering effect of the decompos. products. The reac-
tion velocity in mixts. of various fractions does not follow
the additivity law and is considerably smaller than in the
sep. fractions. Thus, the cracking reaction in sep. frac-
tions is not unimol. W. R. Henn

AIA-LSA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SEARCHED	SERIALIZED	FILED	SEARCHED INDEX ONLY ONE												SEARCHED INDEX ONLY ONE																			
			JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC				JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC				JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC				JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC				JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV DEC															
NO	SL	AV	NO	15	W	W	D	D	W	W	N	N	M	M	E	E	I	I	R	R	S	S	T	T	M	M	S	S	O	O	D	D	G	G

BERENTS,L.I.

600

1. BERENTS, L.I.

2. USSR (600)

"Question of the Monomolecular Character of the Breakdown of Octane and Isooctane Mixtures,"
Iz. Ak. Nauk SSSR, Otdel. Tekh. Nauk No. 8, 1940. Institute Mineral Fuels, Academy
of Science, USSR, Submitted 11 May 1950.

9. [REDACTED] Report U-1530, 25 Oct 1951

Checklist

2A

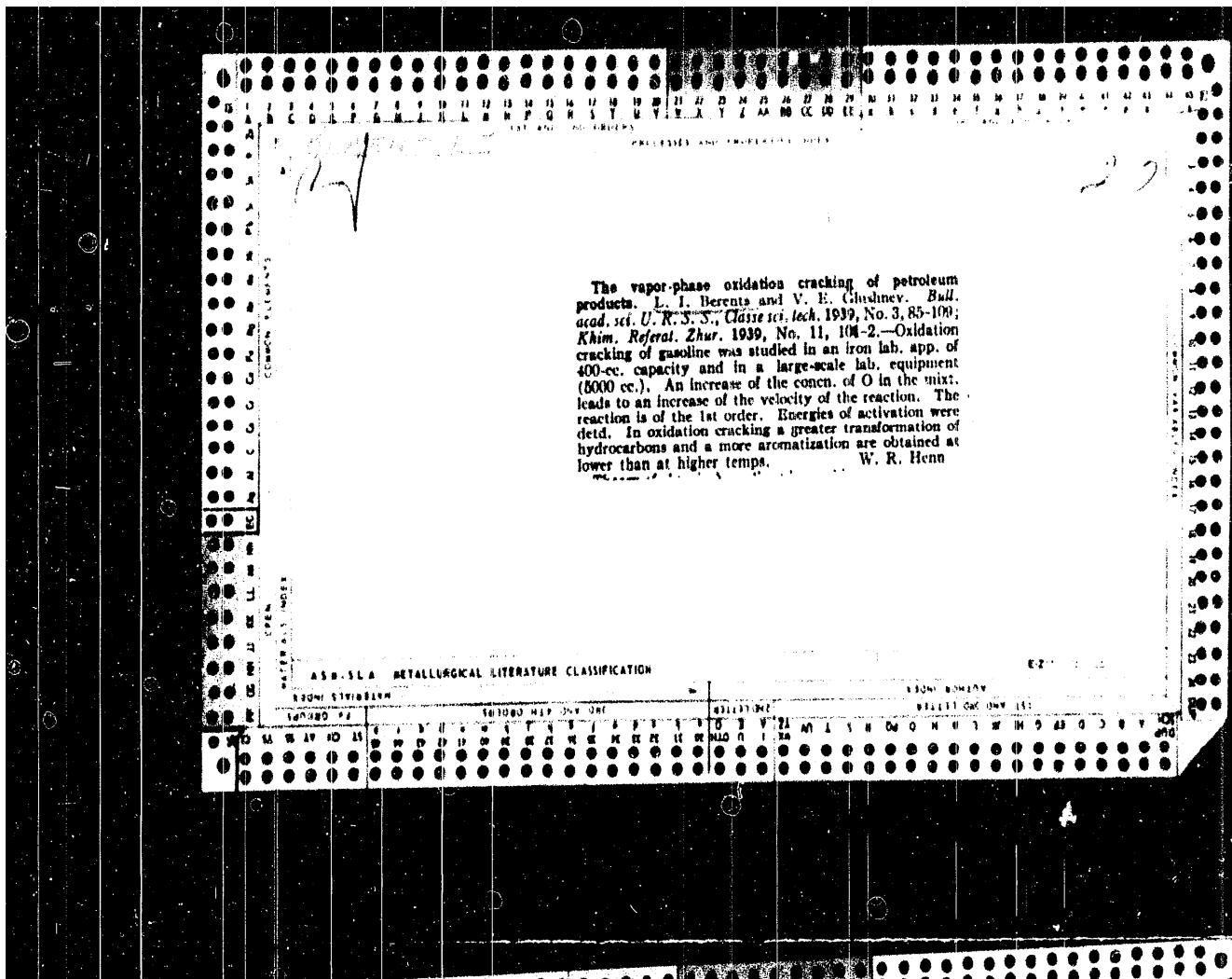
10

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

Influence of alkyl iodides upon the decomposition of cyclohexane. L. I. Berents and A. V. Frost. *Compt. rend. acad. sci. U. R. S. S.* 24, 883-5 (1939) (in English). At 580°, in a SiO_2 tube and approx. 11 sec. reaction time, I catalyzed the decompn. of C_6H_{12} , the max. effect having been obtained with 0.17% I. The unsatn. of the liquid product, as measured by the Br no., paralleled approx. the increase in amt. of gas issuing from the reaction tube. In exp., under the above conditions and also at 600° and approx. 13 sec. reaction time, alkyl iodides markedly increased the decompn. of C_6H_{12} , the effect decreasing in the following order for the various alkyl radicals: $\text{Me} > \text{Et} > \text{iso-Pr} > \text{tert-Pr}$. The relative positions of the latter 2 radicals are not in accordance with the theory of Frost (*C. A.* 33, 8439). Pyrolysis of $\text{Me-C}_6\text{H}_5$ mixts. in the presence of Na indicated that the effect of Na is approx. additive. George Ayers

ASH-SEA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R000204800038-6

KRICHKO, A.A.; VOL'-EPSHTEYN, A.B.; MUKHINA, T.N.; BERENTS, A.D.

Production of aromatic hydrocarbons from pyrocondensate. Khim.i
tekhn. i masel 10 no.1:9-11 Ja '65.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut goryuchikh iskopayemykh i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut sinteticheskikh spirtov i organicheskikh produktov.

BERENTEY, Gyorgy, dr.

Surgical treatment of fractures occurring in metastases of malignant tumors. Magy sebesz. 17 no.4:200-205 Ag '64.

I. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem f. sz. sebészeti klinikaja
(Igazgató: Rubanyi Pal dr. egyetemi tanár).

BERENTHY G. DR.

SOMOGYI, Szilveszter, Dr.; BERENTHY, Gyorgy, Dr.; FORGACS, Istvan, Dr.

Unusual dislocations of the tarsal bones. Magy. sebeszet 10 no.5-6:
333-338 Oct-Dec 57.

I. Az Orszagos Traumatologial Intezet (igazgato: Kudasz Josssef Dr.
egyetemi tanar) es a II. sz. Sebeszeti Klinika (igazgato: Kubanyi Pal
dr. egyetemi tanar) Kozlemenye.

(ANKLE, disloc.

unusual cases (Hun))

(METATARSUS, disloc.

same)

BERENTEI, Gyorgy, Dr.

Radical elbow dislocations associated with medial epicondyllic fractures.
Orv. hetil. 98 no.43:1186-1190 27 Oct 57.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem II. sz. Sebészeti Klinikájának
(igazgató: Rubanyi Pal dr. egyet. tanár) kozleménye.

(ELBOW, fract.

medial epicondyllic fract. with radical disloc., diag.
& ther. aspects (Hun))

2765 CONT.

surgical and conservative treatment should be made after careful and individual consideration of the type of fracture and the general condition.

EAC.RPTA MEDICA Sec.9 Vol.11/5 Surgery May 1957
BERENTEY Gy

2165. (421) BERENTEY Gy. Unfallchir. Inst. und II. Chir. Klin., Budapest. Med. Univ. *Chirurgische Behandlung der pertrochanteren Brüche. Surgical treatment of pertrochanteric fractures ZBL.CHIR.1956, 31/27 (1122-1133) Tables 4 Illus. 9

After many years of experiments, various types of nailing have been employed since 1953. The results allow the conclusion that nowadays, in cases of pertrochanteric fracture, operative treatment should always be considered. Advanced age is no contra-indication, since the operative stress hardly exceeds that of nailing of the femoral neck. When the decision of operation has been taken, the straight medullary nail is recommended in fracture types I and II, and also in type III with an intact lesser trochanter; this operation is simple and can quickly be carried out without special equipment. In comminuted fracture and type IV, fixation is better ensured by a non-corroding, combined nail, which is perfect from a static-mechanical viewpoint. Favourable experience was also obtained with vitallium nails and with the Hungarian steel nails. Neither the literature, nor personal experience have shown that the mortality of pertrochanteric fractures was considerably reduced by operative treatment. Correct statistical analyses demonstrate that the total mortality is hardly influenced. The time of hospitalization is considerably reduced by the operation. The greatest advantage of surgical treatment is that after the relatively limited operation, definite functional recovery takes about as much time as fixation in conservative treatment. In the majority of the cases treated by the author, the condition and mobility present before the accident were restored within 90 days. The correct choice between

BENENTH, Gyorgy, dr.; SOMOGYI, Szilveszter, dr.; FORGACS, Istvan, dr.;
~~SARUS, Tibi, dr.~~

Results in conservative therapy of fractured legs. Orv. hetil.
97 no.5:128-133 29 Jan 56.

1 A Budapesti Orvos. Egyetem Egyetemi Baleseti Sebészeti
Intézeténk (igaz.: Rubanyi Pal dr. egyet. tanár) közl.

(LEG, fract.

conservative ther., methods & results. (Hun))
(FRACTURES

leg, conservative ther., methods & results. (Hun))

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.9 Vol.11/5 Surgery May 1957
BERENTEY Gy

2177. (433) BERENTEY Gy., SOMOGYI Sz., and PEER Gy. Unfallchir. Inst. und II. Chir. Klin., Budapest Med. Univ., Budapest. *Behandlung der Pseudarthrose des medialen Knöchels. Treatment of pseudarthrosis of the internal malleolus ZBL.CHIR. 1956, 81/21 (832-839)
Illus. 8

In the authors' case material, pseudarthrosis of the internal malleolus was considerably less frequent than in the reports by other authors. Systematic prophylactic synthesis of the internal malleolus is rejected on these grounds. In exceptional cases, the incarcerated periosteum giving rise to pseudarthrosis is sutured by the present authors, but the low number of such cases and the relatively high number of patients who received conservative treatment and were cured, support their opinion that operation is usually not advisable. The so-called symptom-free pseudarthroses often mentioned in the literature usually correspond to prolonged callus formation, more rarely to pseudarthrosis, which is not operated on and successfully treated by conservative methods. For the treatment of mobile pseudarthrosis, which brings about clinical and roentgenological symptoms, either Zuelzer's clamp, the screw or transplantation of a bone splint is recommended. In particular bone grafting is preferred, viz. with a technical modification in the form of Phemister's bone clasp because the results of this operation are very good.

BERENTHEY, Gyorgy, dr.

Nailing of the fractures of humeral neck. Magy. sebeszet 7 no.
4:262-270 Aug 54.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem Baleseti Sebészeti Intézetének
közleménye. (Igazgató: Rubanyi Pal dr. egyetemi tanár)

(HUMERUS, fract.

of neck, intramedullary nailing)

(FRACTURES

humerus neck, intramedullary nailing)

HERCZEG, T.; BERENTEY, E.

On re-laparotomy performed for early postoperative complications.
Acta chir. acad. sci. Hung. 4 no.2:153-170 '63.

1. Chirurgische Abteilung (Direktor: Prof. Dr. B. Molnar)
des Instituts fur Arztliche Fortbildung, Budapest.

(POSTOPERATIVE COMPLICATIONS) (LAPAROTOMY)
(GASTRECTOMY) (APPENDECTOMY) (COLOSTOMY)
(HERNIA) (ILEOSTOMY) (INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION)
(CHOLECYSTECTOMY) (UROLOGY) (GYNECOLOGY)
(SURGERY, OPERATIVE) (STATISTICS)

HERCZEG, Tibor, dr.; BERENTY, Erno, dr.

Current problems of acute bile duct diseases. Orv.hetil. 105
no.5:193-199 2F '64.

1. Orvostovabbkezdo Intezet Sebeszeti Tanszek.

HERCZEG, T.; BERENTY, E.

Experiences with acute abdominal diseases in 10 years of observation
on patients. Acta chir. Acad. Sci. Hung. 3 no.1:17-38 '62.

1. Chirurgische Abteilung (Direktor: Dr. B. Molnar) des Arztlichen
Fertbildungsinstitutes Budapest.

(ACUTE ABDOMEN statist)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R000204800038-6

BERENTES, Antal

Leipzig, the world's market. Elet tud 15 no.35:1091-1094
28 Ag '60.

BERENTEI, D.; KALABAI, L.; MED'YESHI, Z.

Treatment of pseudarthrosis of the femoral neck. Ortop., travm.
i protez. no.1:28-32 '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz 2-y khirurgicheskoy kliniki Budapeshtskogo meditsinskogo
universiteta. Adres avtorov: Budapesht, 2-ya khirurg. klinika
Budapeshtskogo meditsinskogo universiteta.

(FEMUR--DISEASES) (PSEUDARTHROSIS)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R000204800038-6

LAYNER, A.I.; BERENT, Ya.K.; KOLENKOVA, M.A.; BORISOV, G.B.

Obtaining copper-zirconium addition alloys from potassium fluoro-zirconate. Tsvet.met. 38 no.3:87-90 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:6)

SOV/128-59-5-17/35

Metallothermal Method of Producing a Circonium Master Alloy

originated in Solikam and of especially cheap and pure quality. Its chemical composition is shown in Tab. (3). The results in per cent of the obtained circonium for various mixtures of magnesium and zinc are listed in Tab.(4), rubric 1) showing the theoretically calculated values for 10% Zr, rubric 2) showing the yield obtained. It is established that by taking more zinc than magnesium the yield of circonium increases. There are 3 references (2 in English language, 1 in Russian language) 3 Figures and 4 Tables.

Card 3/3

SOV/128-59-5-17/35

Metallothermal Method of Producing a Circonium Master Alloy

zinc is the formation of circonium allowed. In order to keep the obtained salts at the molten stage at lower temperatures, fluoride of kalium (KF) is added in order to receive the eutctoidal point of the alloy $2 KF \cdot MgF_2$ (786° equivalent to 17,5% MgF_2). The maximum yield was obtained with 150 grams of anhydrous fluoride of kalium to 100 grams of fluoride of kalium circonium. Tab. (2) shows the temperature received for the melting of salts by adding various salts, values given in grams per 100 grams of K_2ZrF_6 . It could be established that the best reaction temperature is about 850°C. adding fluoride of kalium (KF). A mixture of magnesium and 20% zinc for producing circonium has been used. Time of reaction 5-10 minutes. Besides zinc rare-earth elements can be added to the alloy if required. There are 1 photograph, 2 graphs and 3 tables. e.g. 70,6% magnesium, 9,5% zinc, 8,5% circonium, and 11,4% rare-earth elements. The used carnallite is

Card 2/3

18(3)

SOV/128-59-5-17/35

AUTHOR: Layner, A.I., Doctor of Technical Sciences and
Kolenkova, M.A. and Berent, Ya.K., Candidates of
Technical Sciences

TITLE: Metallothermal Method of Producing a Circonium
Master Alloy

PERIODICAL: Liteynoye Proizvodstvo, 1959, Nr 5, pp 30-32 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Small quantities of circonium affect the structure
and the mechanical properties of magnesium castings.
Fig. (1) shows a comparison between pure magnesium
and magnesium alloyed with 0,71% circonium (see also
Tab. 1). Circonium can be obtained according to for-
mula 1. Formation of circonium takes place already at
a temperature of 600°C. In order to keep the salts
(KF.MgF₂) obtained in the molten stage, a furnace tem-
perature of 1100°C. is required. This temperature, how-
ever, is rather unfavorable for magnesium. According to
formula 2, zinc can be substituted for magnesium. The
experiments show that only in presence of magnesium

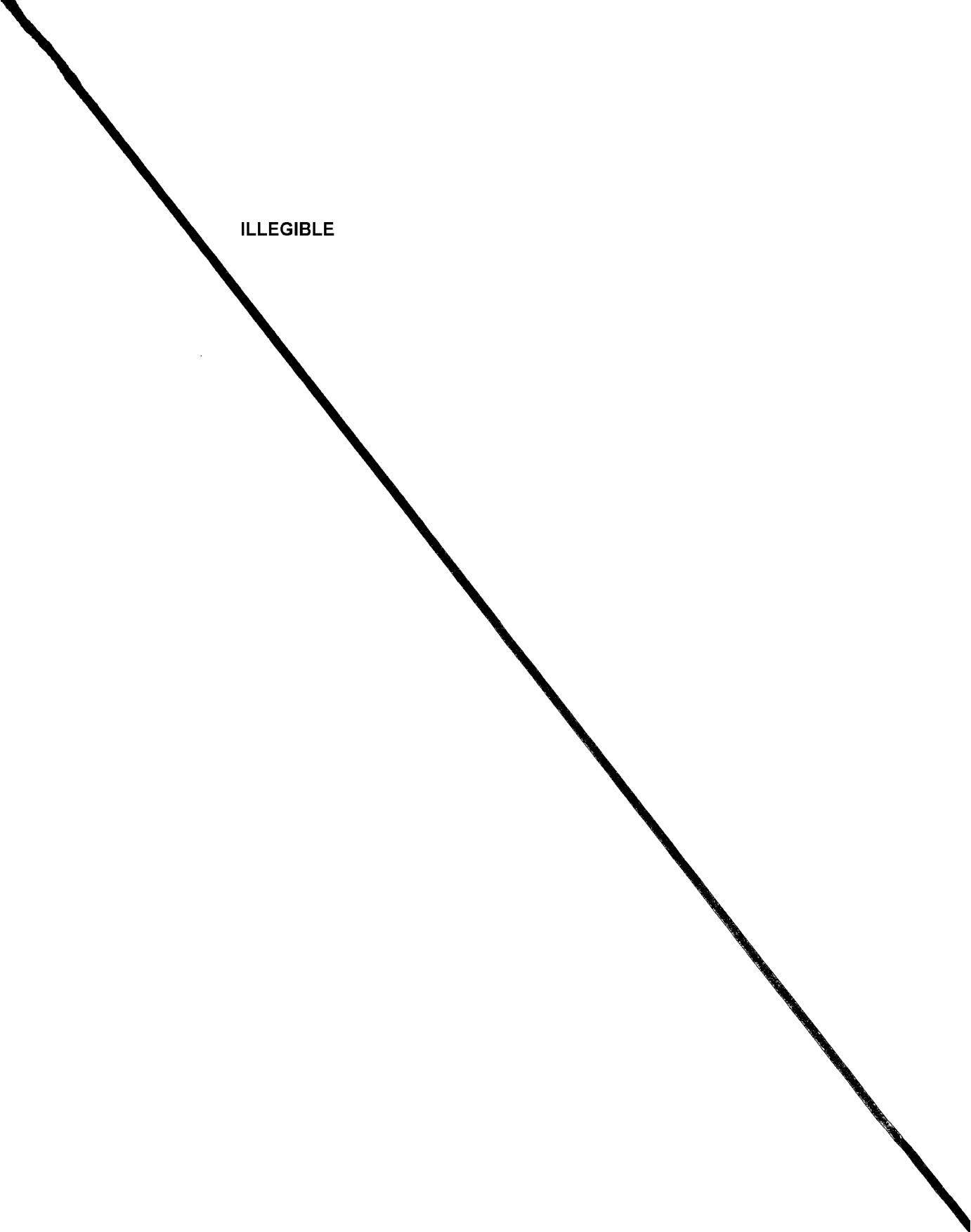
LAYNER, A.I.; KOLENKOVA, M.A.; BERENT, Ya.K.

Preparing magnesium-base zirconium alloys. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.:
tsvet.met. 2 no.1:91-98 '59. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Moskovskiy institut tsvetnykh metallov i zolota. Kafedra metallur-
gi i lez'nikh metallov.
(Magnesium-zinc-zirconium alloys)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R000204800038-6

ILLEGIBLE



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R000204800038-6

100-57000-10-1
L-1

Electrothermal production of magnesium-silicon
silicon alloys. Va. K. Berent. *Light Metal*, 6, No. 2,
18-24 (1937). Mixes. of C, MgO, Al₂O₃ and SiO₂ were
heated to 1200°-1900°. The alloy produced contained
Mg 3.5, Al 19.51 and Si 38.40%. Reduction of MgO
began at 1000° and proceeded rapidly at 1500°.

H. W. Barthmann

ASW SLA - METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

CLASS NUMBER
100-57000-10-1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R000204800038-6

Electrolytic production of magnesium-aluminum alloys
from a fused-cryolite bath. A. M. Romanovskii and
Ya. K. Il'eyut. *Lesk Metall.* 4, No. 6, 27-40 (1955).
Although MgO is sol. in molten cryolite up to 15%, its
electrolysis is impractical, as principally Al is deposited,
decomposing the electrolyte. H. W. Rathmann

ASL SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

EXON FOR RELEASER

SEARCHED

INDEXED

SERIALIZED

FILED

SEARCHED

INDEXED

SERIALIZED

FILED

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R000204800038-6

BERENT, V.Ya., inzh.

Structural changes on the friction surfaces of contact wires
and plates on pantographs. Trudy TSNII MPS no.277:144.158 '64.
(MIRA 17:6)

BERENT, Stanislaw, mgr

Clean bills of 1 ding against letters of indemnity. Tech
gosp morska 14 no. 4:102-104 Ap '64.

1. District Arbitration Commission, Gdansk.

ACCESSION NR: AT4040371

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 12Oct63 DATE ACQ: 12Jun64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IS NO REF Sov: 000 OTHER: 000

ACCESSION NR: A74040371

S/0000/63/000/000/0185/0194

AUTHOR: Berent, N. Ye.

TITLE: Application of bentonite clays of Uzbekistan in medicine

SOURCE: Soveshchaniye po bentonitovym glinam Uzbekistana, 1961. Bentonity* Uzbekistan); doklady* soveshchaniya. Tashkent, Izd-vo AN UzSSR, 1963, 185-194

TOPIC TAGS: bentonite, medical application, dermatology, carrier, adsorbent

ABSTRACT: The use of animal fats in dermatological ointments and other preparations has become obsolete because the free fatty acids in animal fat decompose the ingredients of the preparation often damaging the skin and the mucous membrane of the eyes. However, the adsorbent and dispersion properties of bentonites make them an excellent ingredient in granicidine preparations for epidermicmycosis, dermatophytide and other skin diseases. The preparation can be made in the form of a powder, balm, liquid, soap or emulsion. The possibility of using bentonites in preparing pills and tablets as substitute for sodium bicarbonate and sugar has also been considered.

Card 1/2

BERENT, N. Ye.

New medicinal forms of gramicidin C. Antibiotiki 6 no.2:164-167
(MIRA 14:5)
F '61.

1. Mediko-sanitarnaya chast' zavoda sel'skokhozyaystvernykh mashin
imeni K.Ye. Voroshilova, Tashkent.
(ANTIBIOTICS)

BERENT, N.Ye.

Prevention and treatment of skin diseases among workers in agricultural machinery plants with Soviet gramicidin preparations. Med.
zhur. Uzb. no.8:34-36 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(TASHKENT--AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY INDUSTRY--HYGIENIC ASPECTS)
(SKIN--DISEASES) (GRAMICIDIN)

RECENT, N.Ye.

BERENT, N.Ye.; GIL'MAN, Kh.Z.; TISLENKO, G.I. (Tashkent)

Effectiveness of using Az-Kamar bentonite with Soviet gramicidin
in treating epidermophytosis and pityriasis versicolor. Vest.
serm. i ven. 31 no.3:49 My-Je '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(SKIN--DISEASES) (BENTONITE--THERAPEUTIC USE)
(GRAMICIDIN)

BERENT, I. Ye., Cand Med Sci -- "Clinical experimental ob-
servations of the medicinal prophylactic action of the Soviet
gramicidin in ointment bases in the presence of pyoderma."

Ryazan', 1961. (Min of Health RSFSR. Ryazan Med Inst im Acad
I. P. Pavlov) (KL, 8-61, 259)

BERENT, I.Ye.; GIL'MAN, K.Z.

Experience in the use of the new domestic antibiotic albomycin
in dermato-venereology. Sov. med. 18 no.7:34-35 Jl '54. (MLRA 7:8)

1. Iz mediko-sanitarnoy chasti zavoda Tashsel'mash imeni K.Ye.
Voroshilova.

(VENERREAL DISEASES, therapy

*antibiotics, albomycin)

(SKIN, diseases

*ther., antibiotics, albomycin)

(ANTIBIOTICS, therapeutic use

*albomycin in skin and venereal dis.)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R000204800038-6

CONSTANTINESCU, D.; BERENSTEIN, I., coresp.

On some industrial construction sites. Constr Buc 17 no.301:
1,4 15 My '65.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R000204800038-6

PRUNDARU, M.; BUCUR, Stelian, corresp.; WERNSTEIN, I., corresp., Bucuresti,
Ilie, ing.

The ceramists at the beginning of the work campaign. Ceramic
Buc 17 no. 79743 17 Apr '65.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R000204800038-6

BORENSTEIN, I., coresp.

The innovation, an inexhaustible reservoir. Conatr No. 17 and 39
3 24 Ap '65.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R000204800038-6

BERNSTEIN, Leo (Lil), Ion, ROMR, Station

Romanian newspaper correspondent to the Party Organization.
Central Rue 17 no.283;1-13 P.M.

BERENSTEIN, L., correspondent; Hill, Raymond, economist

First innovations of the new year. Counter Esp 17
no. 7841 16 Jan 1965.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R000204800038-6

BERENSTEIN, I., correspondent

A rich plan. Constr Buc 17 no.783:1 9 Ja '65.

VARTAN, Iacob, correspondent; BERENSTEIN, I., correspondent;
STANCIU, B.

Training and improving the cadres. Constr Buc 16
no. 752: 4 6 June '64.

1. The Galati Branch of the Voluntary Editorial Office
of the Constructorul (for Stanciu).

MLOROV, Vasiliy Arkad'yevich; YUDKEVICH, Rosaliya Veniaminovna;
BERENSON, Yu.E., red.; MARAKASOVA, P.P., tekhn.red.

[Metals of the future] Metally budushchego. Moskva, Izd-vo
"Sovetskaya Rossiia," 1960. 182 p. (MIRA 14:4)
(Rare earth metals)

TITOV, Vladimir Semenovich; BERENSON, Yu.E., red.; MARAKASOVA, L.P.,
tekhn.red.

[Ion exchangers] Ionity. Moskva, Izd-vo "Sovetskaja Rossiia,"
1960. 51 p. (MIRA 13:5)
(Ion exchange)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R000204800038-6

RUSIN, Nikolay Petrovich; BERENSON, Yu.E., red.; YUSFINA, N.L., tekhn.red.

[Continent beyond the clouds] Kontinent za oblakami. Moskva,
Izd-vo "Sovetskaya Rossiia," 1959. 173 p. (MIRA 13:4)
(Antarctic regions)

LANDAU, Lev Davydovich, akademik; RUMER, Yuriy Borisovich, prof.;
BERENSON, Yu.E., red.; YUSFINA, N.L., tekhn.red.

[What is the theory of relativity?] Chto takoe teoriia
otnositel'nosti. Moskva, Izd-vo "Sovetskaia Rossiia,"
1959. 61 p. (MIRA 13:2)
(Relativity (Physics))

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R000204800038-6

DAVYDOV, Mitrofan Mikhaylovich; TSUNTS, Mikhail Zinov'yevich; BERENSON,
Yu.E., red.; ROZEN, E.A., tekhn.red.

[From the Volkhov to the Amur] Ot Volkhova do Amura. Moskva,
Izd-vo "Sovetskaya Rossiia," 1958. 325 p. (MIRA 12:2)
(Hydroelectric power stations)

PLONSKIY, Aleksandr Filippovich; SIFOROV, V.I., nauchnyy red.; BERENSON,
Yu.E., red.; YUSFINA, N.L., tekhn.red.

[Radio electronics, or the story of wonderful inventions: how man
tamed the waves; the new Aladdin and his lamp; how they listened in on
the conversation of the stars; hundreds of professions for the
"thinking" machine; and many other subjects] Radioelektronika ili
rasskaz ob udivitel'nykh otkrytiakh: o tom, kak chelovek priruchil
volnu, o novom Aladine i ego lampe, o tom, kak podslushali razgovor
zvezd, o sta professiakh "mysliashchei" mashiny i o mnogom drugom.
(MIRA 12:4)
Moskva, Sovetskaya Rossiia, 1958. 222 p.

1. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Siforov).
(Electronics)

KOZHEVNIKOVA, Tamara Bogdanovna; BARENSON, Yu. N., red.; YUSFINA, N. L.,
tekhn. red.

[Wings of the motherland] Kryl'ia rodiny. Moskva, Izd-vo
"Sovetskaya Rossiya," 1958. 157 p. (MIRA 11:10)
(Aeronautics)

①

BARABASHOV, Nikolay Pavlovich, akademik; BERENSON, Yu.E., red.; LUKINA, L.Ye., tekhn.red.

[The moon] Luna. Moskva, Izd-vo "Sovetskaia Rossiia," 1958.
66 p. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Akademiya nauk USSR (for Barabashov).
(Moon)

The Way to the Stars

418

world opinion concerning Soviet scientific achievements after this event are commented on. The launching of Sputnik II is described and a comparison of the two satellites is made. A description is given of the celebration in Moscow on November 7, 1957 of the 40th Anniversary of the Revolution. The speeches delivered are mentioned and the booklet closes with an expression of confidence in further rapid scientific progress.

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"The visionary of Kaluga"	3
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BERENSON, Yu. E.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

439

Ryabchikov, Yevgeniy Ivanovich

Tak idut k zvezdam (The Way to the Stars) Moscow, Izd-vo "Sovetskaya Rossiya", 1957. 85 p. 50,000 copies printed.

Science Ed.: Fedorov, Ye. K., Corresponding Member of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Ed.: Berenson, Yu. E.; Tech. Ed.: Fiveg, G. M.

PURPOSE: The booklet is a popular account of the development of rocketry, satellites, etc., addressed to a large audience.

COVERAGE: The booklet contains a brief account of Tsiolkovskiy's life and discusses this "prophet's message" on astronomy and future space travel. The early history of rocketry up to 1903 is given. The development of Russian aviation is described and a great number of aircraft designers and pilots are mentioned. Modern rockets used for geophysical measurements and developed more or less on the basis of the German V-2 are described. A section deals with dog-carrying rockets and tests made at various altitudes. Soviet progress before the launching of Sputnik I and the sudden change in

Card 1/3

MKRTUMYAN, A.K., kand.tekhn.nauk; BELENSON, S.S., inzh.

Use and modernization of molds for making large panels for apartment houses. Stroi. i dor. mashinostr. 5 no.12:19-23 D '60.

(MIRA 13:11)
(Precast concrete construction) (Concrete slabs)

S/065/62/000/003/004/004
Coagulation of the disperse phase... E194/E184
necessary to oxidise the oil to lacquer by heating it in a thin
layer.
There are 2 figures and 4 tables.

Card 4/4

X

Coagulation of the disperse phase. S/065/62/000/003/004/004
E194/E184

lose their electrical charge. On adding lamp black to fresh oil it was found that coagulation did not occur at carbon concentrations below 0.5% but at higher concentrations it increased rapidly. Additives were found to retard or prevent coagulation. The rate of lacquer formation in engines, which can be set fair to be accounted for by oxidation, is often associated with coagulation. In particular coagulation seems to predominate in cold lacquering. Lacquer films removed from engine parts at moderate temperature consist mainly of carbenes and carbides which could hardly be formed by direct oxidation of the oil in the parts concerned. The asphaltenes content of the lacquer is low. Thus, the lacquer film is formed from oil insolubles rather than from oil soluble constituents. Used engine oil consists of a complicated disperse system of which some of the components are in the molecular state, others in the form of larger colloidal particles and still others in the form of solid insolubles surrounded by an adsorbed layer of surface-active substances. These particles tend to coagulate at high temperatures. The time required for them to coagulate is much shorter than that.

Card 3/4

Coagulation of the disperse phase... S/065/62/000/003/004/004
E194/E184

particles of coagulated carbon are formed in the oil. The process can be assessed by applying a layer of oil of known thickness to a hot metal surface and determining the time required for the coagulation of particles visible at a given magnification. A procedure was developed in which a chromium plated metal cup 20 mm in diameter with a rim 1 mm high was heated on an electric heater to a set temperature and a measured quantity of oil was introduced with a pipette. The cup was examined with a binocular microscope of X 42 magnification. The time required for clearly visible particles to form was measured. The test was repeated three times and the average result termed the coagulation induction period. Raising the temperature greatly reduces the coagulation induction period, thus it is 20 seconds at a temperature of 150 °C and about 3 seconds at 250 °C. The nature of the metal used seems to have little influence on the coagulation induction period, but coagulation is much slower or even absent in a glass vessel. The effect of a conducting surface in accelerating coagulation indicates that the process is one in which carbon particles

Card 2/4

X

11.9000

AUTHORS: Papok, K.K., and Berenson, S.P.

TITLE: Coagulation of the disperse phase as a cause of lacquer formation in engines

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no.3, 1962,
50-56)

TEXT: Engine lacquering is a serious problem, the causes of which are not fully understood. Some authors associate it with the lubricant and others with the fuel, but little attention has been paid to coagulation of the disperse phase in thin layers of hot engine parts. Used engine oils are highly contaminated with dispersed fine particles and their aggregation has been studied in a number of works which have, however, mainly been concerned with bulk effects and not with thin layers. The authors have found that in thin layers of oil the aggregating stability of fine particles is very low, and that the evolution of carbon particles from the oil can be a cause of lacquering. If a drop of used engine oil or oil containing carbon black is heated,

Card 1/4

✓

BERENSON, S.P.; Prinimal uchastiye VLASOV, Yu.A.

Investigating the oxidability of oils in thin layers by the photo-electric method. Khim. i tekhn. topl. i masel 6 no. 11:64-66 N '61.

(MIRA 14:12)

(Lubrication and lubricants--Additives)
(Photoelectricity)